The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, April 13, 1799.

Vol. 13. No. 6

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Villiam Irwin,

INTS his friends and the public that is removed to his house in Market he corner of the Diamond, where he ping accommodations for those who him, and flatters himself he will give in that line—he is, however, not so to be obliged to send a courier thro' to pick up customers. Horses kept at the week or month.

He has for sale an assortment of LEA- SHOES—and will give employment ous wages to a person who understands ing and Currying business.

Also to Let a room fronting the Diamond, is fitting up for a Store.

gh, April 4, 1799.

Wanted, in a Store,

) of about 14 or 15 years of age, of table connections—one from the coun- be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

gh, April 4, 1799.

Subscriber has laid out a number of LOTS, south of the town of Wheeling, on the Ohio river and Wheeling creek. will be numbered and the purchasers choice in a lottery, the third Monday next, when those who wish to become rs will please to attend at the above d place—One fourth of the purchase ll be required within thirty days from the Lots, the balance to secure I to be within two years.—A discount of eight will be made for prompt payment, and mediately given in fee simple.

E. ZANE.

ng, April 5, 1799. 6w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Subscriber living on the Monongahela about three miles from Pittsburgh, a great loss and vexation for some time there are some attrocious people com- this plantation pilfering every portable ion, to wit:—Hogs and all kinds of together with utensils in husbandry, and roving and carrying away his Orchard rees.—The above reward will be given erson who will give information of any uilty of such shameful nefarious prac- as they may be brought to the punish- hich the law denounces on such offenders the peace and quiet of society.

He also takes this opportunity of requesting all those indebted to him, to pay their respects to him immediately, or he will, without re- to, fall into the fashionable mode of the coun- and begin to hunt with Constables, Esquires, Sheriffs &c.

JOHN GARDEN.

April 6, 1799.

N. B. One or two Men Servants, who is ca- able and willing to do their duty on a Farm, will meet with suitable encouragement.

J. G.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water Street in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and distinguished by the Sign of the Flourdeluce or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings render it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the purchaser may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798. tf

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Before George Wallace and John Gibson, Esqrs. Judges of the same Court.

ON the petitions of Leven Bennet and Richard Vanfickle, prisoners in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoners be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of June next, that their petitions and creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of their application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Prothy.

Whereas my wife Jane has, for some time past, absented herself from my bed and board, without any cause or lawful objection, I hold myself under the disagreeable necessity of warning all persons to credit her on my account, as I will not pay any thing on her account unless I am compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

March 28, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more takes the liberty of requesting all those indebted to him, to pay off their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1799

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LANDS,

In the First District—No. 6, 10, 21, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second District—No. 33, 171, 343, 367, 380, 427, 1870, 1895, 1942.

Third District—No. 24, 57, 60, 480, 527, 528 529.

Fourth District—No. 68, 73, 75, 652, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 861

Fifth District—No. 89, 96, 871, 883, 909, 982, 1013, 1085.

Sixth District—No. 1224, 1296, 1302.

Seventh District—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474

Eighth District—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1578, 1623, 1633, 1842, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth District—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.

The following *DEPRECIATION LANDS.*

In the Second District—No. 107.

Third District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth District—No. 66, 77, 78, 79, 93, 94, 148, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth District—No. 108, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for sale on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years, and one fourth in four years. Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, will apply to the subscriber on the west of the Allegheny river, who is duly authorised to sell them.

JAMES SAMPLE.

March 29, 1799.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—Before George Wallace and John Gibson, Esqrs Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Neely, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, That the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, on the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq President, and his associates judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Crawford, a prisoner in the jail of the county aforesaid, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and the creditors may then be heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Washington Telegraphe, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his associates judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Thomas Moore, a prisoner in the jail of the said County, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Washington Telegraphe, and in the Pittsburgh Gazette, each three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1799.

A.

DOCTOR Samuel Adams, John Alexander, care of Wm. Gormly, 2; Wm. Allison, Pittsburgh; John Anderson, Pittsburgh; Revd. John Anderson, Daniel Applegate, near Devore's ferry; Elizabeth Arthur, Pittsburgh.

B.

Jonathan Baldwin, John Bustard, Wm. Boals, French creek; John Boals, French creek; Joshua Budd, Yough; James Boyd, Beaver; Wm. Bennet, Nicholas Bruisman, Wm. Burren, Slippery Rock; John Boyce, 2; John Bell, Chartiers; John Barkley, Pittsburgh; Liban Bronson, Wm. Brown, Abraham Brant, Pittsburgh; B. Bennet, John Bigham, 3; Robert Bigham, care of Wm. Steel; Joseph Bretton, Yough; John Burton, care of Andrew M'Farlane.

C.

Robert Caldwell, Pittsburgh; Andrew Crosier, care of Matthew Thompson; Jacob Castleman, 2; Messrs. Olive and Charpentier, Nathaniel Carnes, Yough; Matthew Crawford, care of Mark Deary; Messrs. Cochran and Whitesides, Andrew Cooper, James Corley, Samuel Coats, David Carnahan, Sawmill run; Hugh Cunningham, Beaver; Wm. Cummins, Beaver; Samuel Coughran, St. Clair township.

D.

James Dunn, Meadville; Mary Davis, Pittsburgh, 3; Richard Davey, care of Wm. Thorn, Pittsburgh, 2; John Delany, Pittsburgh; Mr. Dobbins, Pittsburgh; Andrew Dowle, Pittsburgh; Joseph Deamer, Pittsburgh; Adam Deamer, Montours run; Robert Dunsmore, care of Capt. M'Masters; Daniel Depu, Joseph Dornau.

E.

Wm. Earls, Pittsburgh; James Elliot, Meadville.

F.

James Flemming, George Feder, Shenandoh; Adam Funk, Wm. Fosbrook, Moses Ford, Beaver; Leonard Fryan, Wm. Fowler, Pittsburgh.

G.

Samuel Gordon, Pittsburgh; George Gordon, 2; James Graham, Thomas Graham, care of Philip Mowry, Pittsburgh; John Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Samuel Gitkin, Connecticut Reserve, 2; Samuel Gray, care of Thomas Reed; Peter Graues, Erie; James Glover, Franklin.

H.

Matthew Harbison, Beaver, 3; Archibald Hamilton, Henry Hulse, Sawmill run; John Hill, Pittsburgh; Peleg Hyde, David Hays, care of Wm. Morrow; Wm. Hays, Wm. Hammon, care of Ephraim Jones; Phineas Hull, Beaver; Revd. Matthew Henderson, Yough; Dennis Hargan, Pittsburgh; James Hill, Pittsburgh; Wm. Hardcastle, Stephen Henderson, Pittsburgh.

I.

John Johnson, care of Robert Hall, Plumb creek; Wm. Johnston, Turtle creek; John Johnston, Esq. Azel Johnson, David Johnson, Pittsburgh.

K.

James Kerns, Nathaniel Kerkendall, near Elizabeth town; Joseph Kirgan, care of Ephraim Jones; James Kennedy, Racoon.

L.

John Lus, Pittsburgh, 2; James Lion, Pittsburgh; Mr. Leming, Elizabeth Town; Robert Little, John Lucas, Wm. Langan, care of James Patterson; James Lowry, Erie; James Laird.

M.

George Millar, care of Thomas Ross; Joseph Millar, Pittsburgh; Samuel Moor, care of Wm. Lile; John Moore, care of Wm. Steel; Charles Morgan, John or Andrew Milliken, David M'Cormick, care of Wm. Woods; Thomas M'Farland, care of John M'Dowel; Neal M'Kay, Thomas M'Coy, Pittsburgh; Alexander M'Curdy, care of Samuel Moore; John Munfey, care of John Reed; Jane M'Auley, care of Henry T. Creaton, 2; John M'Farland, Big Beaver, 2; James Magee, care of Wm. Boyle; James M'Dowel, Big Beaver; Alexander M'Lelland, Nobletown; John M'Kee, Thomas M'Kee, Esq. Isabella Moore, Yough; Fauntly Muse, Yough; Wm. M'Clure, Yough; Henry M'David, care of John Daley; Andrew M'Farland, Wm. Mann, Waterford; Hugh Marsh, Franklin; Wm. Milde, care of Wm. Moore, Meadville; Capt. Daniel Mack, Pittsburgh, 4; John M'Grew, Pittsburgh; John M'Cintock, Pittsburgh; James M'Ginnis, Pittsburgh; Rebecca M'Pherson, Pittsburgh.

N.

Wm. Nailor, Esq. Jacob Nigley.

O.

Patrick O'Neil, care of John Reed, 2; Nancy Ogden, Pittsburgh.

P.

Wm. Philips, care of Widow Craig, John S. Forter, Pittsburgh; Ezra Parker, Pittsburgh; Captain James Patterson & Co. 4; James Patchel, Wm. Pollock, care of Jame Gowdy, Pittsburgh; Stacy Potts, jun. Pittsburgh; Caleb Plumb, Benjamin Poore, James Perry, Pittsburgh; John and Violate Perry, Turtle creek, 2; Gabriel Paterson, Elizabeth Town; Mr. Pearson, 2; John Power, Esq. Meadville.

Q.

James Quigley, Beaver.

R.

Thomas Ramsay, care of Wm. Gormly, Solomon Reed, John Redman, care of Earles; Samuel Rippey, Thomas Riddell, of Andrew Dunseth; John Rodgers, Mr. F John Reed, M'Kee's Port, 2; Joshua Russel, of J. Coulter, Esq. Beaver; Clark Rath Pine creek; Wm. Reynolds, Franklin, 2.

S.

Samuel Sterling, care of Francis Deary; phen Spaulding, Pittsburgh; Andrew Simp Samuel Scott, 2; Hugh Short, care of J. Sc Thomas Sampson, Mr. Savary, Mr. Springer tle creek; Alexander Simmrall, M'Kee'sp John Speirs, M'Kee'sport; James Smith, P Smith, Elizabeth township; John Sommers, M ville; Henry Sturgeon, Robinsons run.

T.

John Taylor, care of Wm. Neely; Thompson, James Thornburgh, Jehuel Te Franklin.

V.

Robert Vance.

W.

Thomas Wickersham, care of John Sn John Welth, Luke Wheting, Rev Wm. Wo Edward Work, 2; James Whitesides, Robin run; George Williams, Noblesburgh, 2; H White, Beaver, 2; John Wylie, 2; John Wi Beaver, 3; Hugh Wilson, Brokenstraw; J Watt, Oil creek; Wm. Wilson, care of Ja Sample; John Wilson, Edward Work, car Wm. Morrow.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, December 13.

STATE OF POLITIC *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

THE die is cast—the sword is unsheat and the regicide republic of France more stands pitted against all the regular gov ments of Europe. The signal for war, as predicted in our second number, has been by the King of Naples, who, accompanied the Austrian General Mack, entered the ter ry of the new Roman republic, on the 2 November, drove back the advanced pos the French army, and called on all the Di rial Envoys to evacuate the country.

The French General Championnet, on re ing the intelligence of this attack, wrote to neral Mack, for an explanation of the cond his Neapolitan majesty, which he represent a *violation of treaty* and *a breach of the law tions.* Whenever the minions of the Dire have any thing to gain by an appeal to the blished customs or public law of Europe, never fail to have recourse to them; but wh ver these thwart their interest, and oppose plans, as is the case in ninety-nine transac out of every hundred, they deride them a volous, reject them as sugatory, and brand as the customs of slaves, and the law of ty All their *diplomatic* reports have inva breathed this language from the year 17 the present day. General Mack's reply w plicit, manly, and decisive. He stated th struction of the Papal government, and th cupation of the Roman territory by the a of France to be a direct violation of the tre *Campo Formio*—An usurpation that had been recognized by his Sicilian majesty, n his august ally, the Emperor of Germany condition of continued amity he expressly to be the immediate evacuation of the R territory; and if this were complied with *hostilities would not be renewed.* But force, h would be opposed to force; and any attem the part of the French to enter the territo the Grand Duke of Tuscany would be con ed as a declaration of war. Four hours w time prescribed to Championet for commu ing his final determination. What this w not yet known.

A courier, however, was immediatel patched to Paris, with intelligence of this on the receipt of which the Directory message to the two Councils, couched true style of Robespierre, denouncing ven against his Sicilian majesty, and proposing claration of war, not only against the Ki Naples, but against the King of Sardinia and the Councils, without any farther inva tion, without enquiring even how the monarch could possibly be implicated in gression of the former, and contenting ther with the simple assertion of the Directory he "had made a common cause with the mies." An assertion which they must known to be atrociously false, since that py sovereign long has been, and still re the captive of the Directory, unable to stir; the Councils instantaneously adopt proposition of the Pentarchs! Were we then, in calling them, "the instruments tyranny, and the slaves of their caprice.

Bigonnet, a member of the Council Hundred, after virus ascended the tribu indulged himself in a strain of invective the perfidy of Courts, and the cowardice in the true style and spirit of the revolutio was proceeding to extend his anathema all Kings, both le, neutral or other, whose [illegible]

on destruction, when he was interrupted [illegible]
ose who, aware that he was about to betray
ecret of the government, not yet ripe for
ure, lamented that, with the same senti-
has themselves, he did not possess equal pru-
and discretion. The discussion was ab-
terminated, and the hired mob in the
y loudly applauded the wisdom of their
ots representatives.

om the whole of this transaction, two things
erfectly evident; first, that the Directory
, if they had chosen it, have preserved
, merely by the observance of the treaty of
po Formio; and secondly, that their refusal
acuate the Roman territory, solely resulted
their fixed determination to make an irrup-
in the Neapolitan dominions the moment
should be prepared.

deed, we have long known their resolution
pose his Sicilian majesty, and to render his
om a scene of plunder and desolation.
whole plan for revolutionizing Naples has
been perfected, and lain in the archives of
Directorial cabinet at Paris; while the Re-
can Emissary has for the last twelve months,
laboring to prepare the minds of the Nea-
ans for the intended regeneration of their
try. The King, therefore, has acted wisely
icipating the meditated blow, and in secur
hose important passes, the possession of which
additional facility to his kingdom.

is evident too, that his Sicilian majesty must
acted in concert with the Emperor of Ger-
y; and this circumstance affords very strong
rds of belief, that a more vigorous system,
more worthy the dignity and independence
sovereigns, will be speedily adopted through
Europe. It is certain that the Emperor was
mely anxious to conclude a peace—has ce
d no pains to accomplish his object—and
the even supposed that Congress should be
ten, with a view to promote a general pacifi
on. It is equally certain that the
ch Directory had at one time acceded to all
demands that were of any importance, ex
the restoration of the Roman republic to
rmitive state, as stipulated by the treaty of
po Formio. The obstinacy of the French
keping possession of that country, and in ex
ng themselves to the danger of a premature
rather than fulfil engagements solemnly
cted, displays in the strongest POINT of
, the profligacy of their conduct, and the
re of their designs.

he declaration of war against the King of
inia, and the LEGISLATIVE anathema pro-
ced against ALL SOVEREIGNS, which the mem-
who uttered it must have known to be per-
y conformable with the sentiments of the
ctory, must convince all Europe of the ne-
y of combining against a government that is
d to no treaty, and restrained by no morality,
ligious obligation; a power that consults ex-
ely its own interest; resolved to pursue its
ects of subversion and aggrandizement, until
all have subjugated the world, or perished in
attempt.

he King of Sardinia has long been reduced to
most pitiable situation; the mere phantom of a
arch, he has held not only his political, but his
al existence by the most precarious of all te-
s, the will of the regicide Directory of
ce. Possessed of all the strong fortresses in
dominions, occupying the very citadel that
mands his capital, these, most inexorable of all
ats have made him drink the cup of disgrace
the very dregs. They will now put an end
e farce, or rather to the tragedy, which they
been playing; blot this HATLESS Prince out
e list of Sovereigns, and boast of their HUMA-
and MODERATION in ONLY confining him to
etual imprisonment, or suffering him to drag
miserable existence in poverty and exile. His
inions will supply means for the payment of
armed banditti; and his subjects will serve
well their list of contributions and to augment
armies. The Piedmontese, 'tis true, are a
y race, and love their Sovereign; but, unless
eign army be immediately sent to his assist-
his destruction is inevitable. And the Di-
ory, we fear, will secure their prey before the
bouring powers will be apprized of his dan-

he Princes of Europe are now at issue with
egicides of France; the sword being drawn,
scabbard must be thrown away; and, shock-
s the reflection is to humanity, the war must
BELLUM INTERNECINUM;—the only alter-
e is, the destruction of the French Republic,
e dissolution of every existing government.
rush all thrones is the avowed object of the
ctory; to annihilate their power should be
ole aim of their opponents.

he crisis calls for resolution, vigor, and unani-
Let those who now preside over the coun-
of nations remember, that this is no COMMON
; that the application of ordinary remedies
extraordinary evils, will inevitably create dis-
ntment, and produce disaster. Every nerve
be exerted; all resources employed; the e-
's scheme must be ANTICIPATED, and the
rious claims of self preservation must, in this
entous struggle for existence, be suffered oc-
nally to silence the dictates of an ordinary
w, and even to rise superior to the rigid
lates of political justice.

he French, we know from past experience,
recent preparation, will not hesitate to seize
any neutral or friendly territory, that will
their convenience or facilitate their operati-
gainst the combined powers. The demand
en. Mack, respecting the Duchy of Tuscany,
just and well-timed, since the Directory were
ering to enter that country, and no doubt,
more to seize upon Leghorn. This port must,
q events, be secured from surprize, and ought
be occupied during the war, by an Austrian or
glish garrison.

he Emperor has committed a grievous fault in
ring the French to possess themselves of the
Veline, by which their communication with
Cisalpine Republic is easily preserved. The
Directory have since the conquest of Switzerland, sent a reinforcement of 25,000 men into Italy, which must have increased their army in that country to about 60,000 men. On the Rhine, their present force scarcely exceeds 120,000 men; but is daily encreased by the requisitions, though not with such rapidity as to quiet the alarms of the government, a considerable body of troops must, of necessity, be kept in the interior, to check that disposition to rise which has manifested itself pretty generally; to quell the insurrection in Brabant, which notwithstanding a late defeat, is still so formidable as to have rendered it necessary to declare Brussels once more in a state of siege; and to guard their vast extent of coast from the attacks of the English, which will, no doubt be so frequent as to keep them in constant alarm.

There can be no doubt, that if the allies act with firmness and decision, they can present such a force both in Italy and Germany, as the French will find it impossible to resist. In the former country too, we, being masters of the Mediterranean can aid their operations most materially. Malta has been wrested from France, who has also lost the island of Corfou, the last of her usurped possessions in the Adriatic Gulph; and there is not one ship which sailed with Buonaparte from Toulon but has been either captured or destroyed. MINORCA, too, has surrendered to the British arms. In short victory now seems to court in every quarter the enemies of France; and if success be not their lot the fault must be their own.

The last accounts from Basle say, that the enrolment of the young men for the army and the new taxes, have caused several tumultuous movements in various parts of Bern, where the Trees of Liberty have been cut down and the Municipal Officers driven away.

The French Commissioners in Switzerland suppose the new Helvetic Legislators so uninformed, that they have proposed the establishment of a public library for their use!

An article from the Hague of the 6th instant says, there has been some bloody scenes between the garrison and the inhabitants of Metz, who are in a state of insurrection.

Various accounts are given of the insurrection in the Netherlands having extended into Treves and Lorraine; as also copies of Proclamations disseminated in those parts by the Rebel Chiefs.

The French papers are full of declamation on the miserable fate of the Neapolitan militia, who arrive at the armies attended by their curates, who console and animate them. The French recruits are certainly treated in a very different manner. The Gendarmie tie together those who are refractory, and shoot them.

By letters from Switzerland, dated the 16th ult. we learn that the Helvetic Directory, ever worthy of itself and of the confidence of the French Directory! has applied to the legislative body for the enacting of a law, that the names of all the Helvetic youth who leave the country for the purpose of escaping the military conscription, which is called military excesses, should be entered on the list of emigrants!—This is tantamount to a sentence of death, pronounced before hand against all persons entered in this obituary list!

General Schauenburgh has issued orders prohibiting the soldiers of his army to commit assassinations in the public roads! This brave general has no objection to massacre en gros, as he did at Underwald, but he does not like petty murderers in detail.

American Intelligence.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua) February 26.

Captain Barrent, late commander of the French national frigate l'Insurgente, taken a few days ago and carried into St. Kitt's, it is reported, has been charged by his first lieutenant with cowardice, in the action with the American frigate Constellation by which she was taken, and that he is in consequence in confinement in Guadaloupe. From the action however having lasted an hour and an half, and near 80 of the French being killed and wounded, before the Insurgente struck, and she being very much shattered, it would appear the event was unavoidable.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Has crowned the efforts of our infant Navy. Yesterday arrived the schooner Dispatch, Captain Hudson, in 15 days from the Havanna, by whom we have received the following pleasing intelligence:—That a few days before he sailed, the New-York Cutter John Jay commanded by Capt. Leonard and the Philadelphia Cutter General Green commanded by Capt. Price, in cruising off the Havanna came across a French privateer of 12 guns, which they compelled to strike to the American Eagle. They carried their prize into the Havanna. Capt Hudson with 30 American vessels, sailed under convoy of the John Jay and General Green, and the Delaware sloop of war. We congratulate the public on the above intelligence; on the almost complete protection afforded to our West-India trade; on the rising dignity of the American character, and the general prosperity of our commerce. These happy circumstances, together with the animating prospects which they open to our view, are to be ascribed to the wisdom of our public measures, and the patriotic firmness of our Supreme Executive. Yet these men and these measures are the theme of constant defamation in certain abandoned papers. Shame on such profligacy!—Confusion to their wicked machinations and views.—When we cast our eyes over the earth, where do we see a government more free, laws more mild, taxes more equal, government more free, laws more mild, taxes more equal, just and moderate, and the administration of public affairs in the hands of men of equal integrity, diligence, zeal and talents. Do we not all FEEL the truth of these observations? Let us, therefore, place all liberal confidence in those to whom we entrusted the helm of government, and reject with indignation, the insidious counsels of ambitious and discontented men; who, under the mask of a zeal for the public good, aim solely at promoting their own private interests and aggrandisement. [D. Adv.]

BALTIMORE, March 23.

Mr. Horn supercargo of the ship Mount Vernon, from Batavia and Madras, arrived in town yesterday morning, having left his vessel in Hampton Roads. The Mount Vernon has completed her voyage out and home in 15 months, laden with a cargo we understand, productive beyond the most sanguine expectations of her owners.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

Yesterday afternoon arrived and fired a salute, the ship George Barclay, M'Allister, in four months and eight days from Bengal. The following information is received by her.

Sailed from Bengal the 17th of November 1798. Accounts of Admiral Nelson's victory was received in Calcutta early in October—Buonaparte's head quarters were at Grand Cairo the 15th of Sept. dispatches were daily arriving in Bengal from the British residents at Aleppo and Bassora respecting the movements of the French.

An advantageous treaty had just been concluded by Lord Mornington with the Nezaar, by which all Frenchmen in his service were to be given up to the Bengal Governor as prisoners of war—he had also stipulated to receive ten thousand company's troops into his service.

Tippo Saib had shewn some hostile appearance and was suspected, which occasioned the Madras government to make some peremptory demands. The port of Mangalore was required as a guarantee for his neutrality, and we understood that Tippo had actually surrendered Mangalore to the British.

Captain M'Allister put into the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of January, was embargoed for a few days, and sailed on the 27th of the same month in company with a fleet of homeward bound Indiamen, consisting of six sail which he parted with on the following day. All was tranquil at the Cape—a strong garrison and fleet lay there. The famous privateer Apollo from the Mauritius which had taken so many vessels in the Indian seas, had been taken and carried into the Cape by one of the frigates.

A division of ships of war under the command of Commodore Blanket had sailed for the Red Sea.

Admiral Sir H. Christian died about the end of December.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following Report was this morning agreed to by the house of Representatives:—

THE Committee to whom was referred a message from the Governor, respecting the proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that combinations to defeat the execution of the laws for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, have existed in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks;

REPORT—

That they have had the said message under their serious consideration, and find cause of deep regret that combinations to defeat the laws of the United States have a second time made their appearance in the state of Pennsylvania; as such combinations are repugnant not only to the pure principles of republicanism and the spirit of our constitution but also highly dishonorable to the character of a portion of the citizens of our state. That laws tending to lay the heaviest burthens on the most opulent part of the community should be opposed by those on whom they operate lightest, proves that the opposition has arisen from ignorance or the most dark and malignant design. Your committee cannot hesitate to express with the most lively sensibility their entire disapprobation of such unwarrantable conduct, tending to the dissolution of our government and subversive of the principles of tranquility and good order, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to discountenance such treasonable combinations. Yet as the general government has sufficient power to compel obedience to their laws, and the President has in his proclamation determined so to do in this instance; and has not thought the aid of this state necessary,

Your committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house will, when required, co-operate with the general government with alacrity and promptitude to suppress unlawful and treasonable combinations to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States: but as no such co-operation is now required, this house consider their interference at present as wholly unnecessary.

It was moved by Dr. Logan, and seconded by Mr. Horn of Northampton, to add the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is requested to cause full and due enquiry to be made into the causes of the said riots, and to make special report to this house thereon, particularly of any circumstances which may be alledged or discovered tending to shew the origin of the same to the agency of the foreign incendiaries or the factious views of domestic traitors.

Upon which the yeas and nays were called, and were as follow:

YEAS.

Baird, Boilian, Coolbaugh, Cunningham, Conrad, Eyre, Ewalt, Frailey, Fohmer, Gehr, Hartzell, Harris, Huston, Ingels, Krause, Lionard, Lyle, Logan, Mewhorter, M'Dowell, Penrose, Rugh, Rose, Shoemaker, Snyder, Udree, Weaver.—26.

NAYS.

Evans, Allbright, Bull, Brown, Buckley, Barclay, Brooke, Blair Campbell, Erwin, Fisher, Forster, Hall, Hemphill, Hannum, Hopkins, Hoffelder, Hendricks, Keppele, Kirk, Keys, Kelly, Kennedy, Miller, Martin, M'Pherson, Power, Paxton Palmer, Raum, Stocker, Stover, Strickler, A. Scott, Stewart, J. Scott, Spier, Sumner, Sumner, Wharton, Watson, Wright, Wilson, Weir, Williamson.—45.

[In opposition to this resolution, it was observed generally, that the persons guilty were amenable to the government of the United States who and would adopt proper measures to bring the guilty to justice. That independent of the propriety or impropriety of such an inquiry, the result of the resolution should it be adopted, would most probably end in an opinion which is generally entertained, viz. that the persons offending were ignorant and credulous, led astray by those on whom they had placed their dependence, who were constantly exclaiming against the measures of the general government, and endeavouring to inculcate a belief that it is corrupt and oppressive in its administration, that taxes were raised to gratify ambition and support a war against a government disposed to be at peace with us. That protest of the minority on the address to the President of the United States, was admirably calculated to produce such effects, as well as the opinions, that ambassadors from the people were only necessary to effect a general peace. To these observations the VIRTUOUS MOVER made no reply.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a bill designating taxable property being under consideration, a federal member observed that ASSES were not mentioned in the bill, and moved to amend it, by inserting the word ASSES. This met with violent opposition from the democratic side of the house. A fellow in the lobby said to his messmate, "Why d—n my eyes Jack, d'ye see, dog wont eat dog."

When Buonaparte professed himself a Mahometan, in his proclamation, upon his landing in Egypt, the mufti or high priest of Cairo, supposing him to be sincere, carried the Alkoran, or Mahometan bible, to him, and read that celebrated vehicle, in the chapter of the elephant "*Turn not thy sword upon the neck of the believer, but let its edge fall on those who deny God. For if thou smitest them who never offended thee, how shalt thou answer in judgment to the Most High whom thou hast always offended.*"

Madame Necker compares an eminent station in life to the fabled Proteus—it is a God before you approach it—a Tiger or a Serpent when you [illegible] it—and again a God when you. This though[illegible] serving mind, tha[illegible] experienced the co[illegible] worldly grandeur and prosperity.

From a late Irish Magazine.

THE NEWSPAPER.

A Newspaper is so true a type of the caprice and levity of Englishmen, that it may be filled their coat of arms.—The Turkish koran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahometan, a parish dinner to an overseer, a turtle feast to an alderman, or an election to a freeholder, as a gazette is to an English quidnunc. If this informs of a naval armament, he toasts the admirals in half pints a piece, wishes them success, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes to bed with his head of 74's, 64's, frigates, transports and fire. But a newspaper, whose contents is not sanctioned by authority, is necessarily so much more receptacle of invention; thence we hear it said—A correspondent remarks.—Whereas, —all serve to please, surprise and inform—HEAR can alter alter a man's face as the wind would a barometer.—IT IS SAID can distort a mother like a fit of the spasm.—IT can make a cry, while SUPPOSE WHEREAS is like an e[illegible] it often runs to the e[illegible] unison with the rest, [illegible] agreeable mixture. But particular and domestic occurrences form a very essential part of this [illegible] thus a marriage hurts an old maid, mortifies a young one, while it consoles a poor dejected husband, who is secretly pleased to find another is fallen into his case. A death, if a wife, makes husbands envy the widower, while perhaps some of the women who censure his want of decent love now, marry him in a month after!—In fine, every person is put in motion by a newspaper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries as well as all the necessaries of life. Politics, for instance, have of late been the roast beef of the times—Effays the plumb pudding, and poetry the fritters, custard, and all the ET CETERA of the table usually denominated trifles. Yet the [illegible] winds are not liable to more mutability than the vehicles of these entertainments;——for instance on Monday it is whispered, on Tuesday it is remoured, on Wednesday it is conjectured, on Thursday it is probable, on Friday it is positively asserted, and on Saturday it is premature. But notwithstanding this some-how or another, all are eventually pleased; for as the affections of all are